



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1890.
CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

The President has approved the "original package" bill.

In Iowa the honey crop is a failure, and the bees are all starving.

A pair of shoes for a Georgia negro weighed four pounds and five ounces. They were numbered 15.

A census of the town of Buena Vista, taken by Treasurer A. J. Richeson, shows the population to be 2,050.

Governor Hill will be asked to call an extra session of the New York Legislature to repeal the electric execution law.

Even tree traders fall in with Protection when its principles are expounded by a leader so able and fearless as James G. Blaine.

John Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish patriot, poet, author and athlete, died Sunday at Hull, Mass., near Boston, from an overdose of chloral taken for insomnia.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson tendered his resignation to President Harrison late Saturday evening, the resignation to take effect September 1st.

Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall was nominated for Congress, at the Democratic convention, which was held at Winchester, Thursday, August 7th.

The Postmaster General has made a call for samples of pearl gray cardboard to be used in the manufacture of correspondence postal cards for ladies.

The latest among the men in the cities—the effeminate kind of man—is to wear a sash like the women. We pity such weak tools. Their mothers ought to take them in hand and attire them in dainties and skirts.—*Ashtown Journal*.

Work has been actively begun on the new \$75,000 brick Buena Vista hotel, which is being erected almost over the very ashes of the splendid structure recently destroyed by fire. The foundation is nearly complete and the work will proceed with all speed until the building is completed.

Near Old Courthouse, in Russell county, Saturday, a negro outraged the wife of John W. Gibson. The fiend was arrested that evening, and had a preliminary trial before a Justice of the Peace, and that night he was hung to a tree. He was found dangling there on the following day. When found he had thirty-six bullet holes in his body.

The President has commuted the sentence to the payment of a fine of \$100 and cost in the case of B. B. Johnson, of Virginia, convicted of a violation of the internal revenue laws. He has also denied a pardon, but remitted the fine, in the case of N. H. Ware, of Georgia, convicted of the same offence.

'Jim' Blaine seems to have become very popular with the Democrats of late, but we doubt if they would be willing to support him for President. If so, we are in favor of giving them a chance in '92. In their attempt to make him out a free trader, they have a hopeless task on hand.—*Winchester Leader*.

A family by the name of Moore, living six miles west of Columbus, Ind., has peculiar and distinguishing family mark running through three generations. At a reunion held on Thursday of last week it was learned that out of 27 persons present which represented the three generations 19 had six toes on each foot.

A conference of the original package dealers, held Monday at Macon City, Iowa, resulted in a general agreement that all would close up business and not attempt to contest the legality of the law. This ends the existence of the original-package saloon. It is estimated that 15,000 saloons in Iowa were in operation Friday, and nine-tenths of these have now closed up.

The capacity of the red man for civilization can no longer be doubted. The Chicago Tribune has heard of one who lost a number of ponies last fall, and instead of going on the war path, put an advertisement in the papers offering a suitable reward. He got his ponies and paid not only the reward, but the bill for advertising, furnishing thereby conclusive evidence of civilization.

FARMERS, READ AND LEARN.

A few days ago a discussion arose in the U. S. Senate upon the tariff bill between Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and Senator George, of Mississippi, which we wish could be read by every farmer—in fact by every man—in America.

The facts there cited by Senator Hawley proved beyond the shadow of a doubt how much a protective tariff, by encouraging manufactures, benefits the people of a State. The lands are higher, the working people get far better wages, while the general prosperity of the people is very much greater.

Senator Hawley made a comparison between the two States of Connecticut and Mississippi as to size, wealth, population, &c., which proves beyond a doubt the great advantage which accrues to farmers from a protective policy.

He took figures, which all the Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, admitted were correct. He showed that in little Connecticut, having 4,900 square miles, the assessed value of the lands was \$121,063,910, while in Mississippi, having 46,810 square miles, the assessed value of the lands was only \$2,884,915.

This is not all, however, for taking the whole valuation of property, personal as well as real, Connecticut has over two million more than Mississippi.

He also showed that wages were higher in Connecticut, and that nearly every workingman had some money in the Savings Banks.

The farmer and the laborer, who are so blind as not to understand these facts, ought to have a guardian to take care of him.—*Spirit of the Valley*.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Herald tells a piquant little story. It appears that Senator Colquitt entered the Senate Chamber the other day and was inexpressibly shocked to find on his desk a long-necked black bottle and a sandwich covered with a napkin. At first the gentleman from Georgia thought that he was the victim of a practical joke. After inquiring into the facts, however, he learned that a page had been sent for refreshments by Senator Hampton. The boy made a slight mistake in the order, and placed the original package on the wrong desk. With his bright and shining prohibition record, Senator Colquitt felt that he was placed in an awkward position, and he lost no time in having the suspicious black bottle removed. He summoned the page to his desk and gave him a lecture, warning him to be careful how he treated the prohibition senators, as he seriously damaged them to be mixed up with their wet colleagues.

Society in Lincoln, Neb., is some what torn up over the sensational situation in which John Schultz, a handsome and wealthy druggist, finds himself. Several days ago it was announced by Schultz that he had married Mrs. Bedford, a charming widow employed at the Bond hotel, and he publicly introduced her as his wife. The lady was congratulated by all her friends upon her remarkably lucky capture. Schultz announced to-day that the marriage was all a joke and a hoax, but the lady will not listen to this. She admits that there was no marriage ceremony, but since he has publicly acknowledged her as his wife the act constitutes a common law marriage and she is his wife. She has appealed to the courts to sustain her claim.

There have been many owners of the Natural Bridge property since the original ownership by Thomas Jefferson. The titles are recorded as follows: In 1774, to Thomas Jefferson; 1833, to Joseph Lusk; 1838, to Joseph Lusk; 1841, John B. Luster; 1843, Jesse Wooten; 1849, John W. Garrett; 1863, Michael Harman; 1875, Asher Harman; 1881, H. C. Parsons and Jas. G. Blaine; 1890, J. R. Leeson, Francis W. Breed, Joseph Davis, L. H. Shields, and M. M. Martin.

A peculiar marriage was quietly solemnized at St. Patrick's church, New Haven, Conn., Saturday. The contracting parties were Mrs. Grace Gager, a widow, aged 40 years, and Thos. Corcoran, who will not be eligible to vote for several months. The bride did all the courting, and says that she simply married in order to have some one she could trust to help her in the small notion store that she has kept for several years. She says it was cheaper to get married than to pay a clerk.

A negro on Friday last lived and conversed in a rational manner for an hour after being cut in two at the waist by a train of cars, but his grandmother dropped dead at a sight of him. This is either a remarkable case or a wonderful story wired from Greensboro, N. C.

ACTIVE TIMES THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

The Manufacturers' Record of last week says:

Regardless of the efforts of a few politicians to retard the South's industrial progress, the great mass of the American people North and South are becoming more and more impressed with the wonderful activity that is seen everywhere from Maryland to Texas. Enterprises involving millions of dollars are being pushed ahead by men who a year or two ago would not believe that the South possessed the advantages which the Manufacturers' Record had for years claimed for it; nor would they believe that it was ever to hold the commanding position in industrial matters which they are now doing all in their power to give it. At Norfolk and at Salem, Va., plans are being made by outside capitalists for extensive steel plants, the one at Norfolk to make Bessemer steel from Cuban ores and the one at Salem for basisteel, while at Buena Vista, Ala., work has been commenced upon the large steel enterprise recently reported, which is to have a daily capacity of 300 tons of finished steel, and include rolling mill, rail mill and cotton tie mill. Here are four great steel making enterprises which are but signs of the times that indicate that the South is now to turn its attention to steel making with the same vigor that it has for years given to the increase in iron production. This is the rounding out of the South's development, and is but the natural order of growth from the first stages of the country's development to the making of the coarser grades of goods to the finer productions. As in iron and steel, so it will be in the manufacture of cotton goods, for the South, having gained control of the market for the cheaper grades of cotton goods will now turn its attention to finer qualities, and in all other lines of industry we may look for the same evolution.

The past week has been prolific to new enterprises, large and small. In addition to the four steel plants mentioned, at Charlotte Harbor, Florida, large phosphate works are to be built by a company having a paid up capital of \$400,000. At Rome, Georgia, \$200,000 brick works are to be built, and at Savannah, a \$60,000 wall plaster company has been organized. At Greensboro, North Carolina, Philadelphia capitalists are to build a \$100,000 rolling mill. In Maryland a \$50,000 quarrying company has been organized. At Marion, North Carolina, a \$100,000 gold mining company will put in mining machinery and establish chlorination works; at Wilmington, in Delaware, a \$40,000 factory to extract oil from pine has been built; at Monroe, a \$100,000 land company has been organized, and at Marion, a \$60,000 land company. Chattanooga, Tenn., is to have a new \$50,000 ice factory, and Nashville will probably secure a \$1,000,000 packing house. In Virginia a \$500,000 company has been organized at Staunton to build a beef packing house; a mining company has purchased near Dillwyn 30,000 acres of land, and will build a new town; at Mineral City an \$1,300,000 has purchased extensive gold mines, and will erect sulphuric acid, phosphate and reduction works. This is a summary of only a few of the big enterprises for one week, and taken in consideration with the many smaller concerns that are being established in almost every town of the South, it gives a fair idea of what the South is doing, despite politics and the heat of midsummer.

The Seceding States.

In reply to the inquiry of a correspondent as to how many Southern States seceded from the Union in 1861, and what mode of seceding they adopted, the Richmond Dispatch furnishes the following interesting facts that are worth preservation:

South Carolina seceded (by ordinance of the sovereign State convention, not act of legislature) December 20, 1860; Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th; Texas, February 1st; Virginia, April 17th; Tennessee, May 6th; Arkansas, May 6th; North Carolina, May 20th. These States number eleven. No more formally seceded. "Of the fifteen slave States," says the *American Cyclopaedia*, "eleven withdrew. Four—Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware—maintained their constitutional compact, though great efforts were made to induce them to join the South. Missouri and Kentucky were indeed claimed by the Confederacy and were admitted to representation in the Confederate Congress, and Maryland furnished many soldiers to the Confederate army. Missouri was in fact saved from actual secession by Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of the State, and Sterling Price, an ex-Governor, and the Union party headed by Francis P. Blair and Gatz Brown, who had also the support of the garrison of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, consisting of several hundred troops commanded by Captain Nathaniel P. Lyon."

Kentucky, though a Southern State never seceded, but furnished a large number of her best sons, including John C. Breckinridge, to help fight Confederate battles.

Killed by the Fall of His Horse.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 12.—Sunday night Jackson Bailey, youngest son of Sampson P. Bailey, and postmaster of Sloss, Alabama, had his horse to fall between Marshall and Oak Hill, resulting in fatal injuries to Mr. Bailey and breaking the horse's neck. Mr. Bailey was carried to the residence of Mrs. Hume, where he expired yesterday. His skull was crushed and he was injured internally.

In Favor of Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Senator Blair, in behalf of the majority members of the woman suffrage committee, today reported favorably a proposed constitutional amendment to give women the right of suffrage. Senator Blair, in a report accompanying the bill, says: "Prejudice and custom have denied to woman the suffrage, but it is impossible to give a reason for the exercise of suffrage by men which does not apply with equal or greater force in favor of woman suffrage."

She Vomited a Live Frog.

Mrs. Anna Mickel, of Columbus, Ohio, vomited up a frog last week. For five or six years she has complained of something moving up and down in her stomach, and has been treated for various diseases without finding relief. Finally she went to Dr. O. F. Voight, of South High street, and told him that she had something with legs in her stomach. The doctor laughed at her and treated her for worms. During the treatment, which lasted for several days, she told the doctor that she had a peculiar tickling in her throat. He examined her throat with an instrument and saw something alive coming up. At once he gave her an emetic, which caused her to vomit up a frog two inches in length, nearly white, and without any skin. There were two front legs, but the hind legs seemed to be merged in what looked like a tail. The doctor thinks the woman swallowed the egg while drinking water and the warmth of the stomach hatched it out. The animal has been sent to a medical college at St. Louis. Mrs. Mickel says she feels a great deal better now.

Statistics of the Churches.

The Independent, of Baltimore, a member of whose staff was in charge of the religious statistics of the census, has been publishing the figures of the membership and communicants of the different religious denominations. According to these statistics there are in the United States 21,757,171 members of Christian denominations, 103,303 ministers and 151,261 churches. The increase during the past year was 1,089,833 members, 4,867 ministers and 8,494 churches. Catholics head the list in membership with 8,237,000 and have 8,300 priests and 7,500 churches. The Methodists follow with 4,980,000 communicants. The Baptists come next with 4,292,000. Then follow in order the Presbyterians, with 1,229,000; the Lutherans, with 1,086,000; the Congregationalists, with 491,000; and the Episcopalians, with 480,000.

Mr. J. G. Dixon, as agent for S. A. Cummins and others, has sold a farm of 242 acres of land near Donaldsburg, two miles from Midvale, on the Shenandoah Valley railroad, to Mr. William Y. Vowell, of Page county, for the sum of \$4,750.

WE ARE 64,000,000.

THAT IS THE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO MR. PORTER'S ESTIMATE.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—By the end of the present month Superintendent Porter expects that the work of counting the population of the country, as shown by the census enumeration schedules, will have been completed. Already the count has reached fifty millions, and according to Mr. Porter's estimate there are about fourteen millions more to be counted, which will make the total population of the country about sixty-four millions. This work is being done as rapidly as nimble fingers of young ladies can glide over the keys of the electric counting machines. When this count is finished there must be comparisons made, the results verified and errors corrected before the final official result of the count can be given out. The census officials assure Mr. Porter that the verification can be completed in ten days. Mr. Porter does not doubt it, but allows twenty days. Even then the result can be announced by September 1, and Congress, if it desires, can proceed to pass an apportionment bill and determine how many members shall constitute the next House.

THE WORK OF TABULATION.

When the population of the country is determined the real work of the census office will begin, as then the tabulation of the census schedules will be entered upon. Every person was required to answer in the census schedules a certain number of questions as to sex, color, age, nativity, occupation, &c. All this information to be of any service must be classified and arranged so that it will be possible to know how many white and how many colored, how many women and how many men, &c., are in the country at large or in each State.

THE ELECTRIC COUNTERS.

This work is to be done by electric machines which record these facts on little dials, each class of facts having a separate dial. Before, however, this machine is used Manila cards are perforated with holes by a machine which is operated much like a typewriter—that is, as far as the key board is concerned. As these cards are of exactly the same shape and size the holes punched in always occupy the same relative place in each card. The holes are therefore used as symbols for certain facts. One hole means that the person enumerated is white, another that he is married, a third that he is foreign born, and so on through the entire class of facts as recorded on the schedules. When the card is shoved in the tabulating machine a square metal plate with its under surface fitted with projecting needles or rods, each hole in the card is moved and record the facts which the hole in the card stand for. In this way the tabulation of a great mass of facts is expected to be done not only rapidly but accurately.

The Anti Lottery Movement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—In an address to the public the Anti-Lottery League says: "The lottery company receives annually about \$22,000,000 from their monthly and semi-annual drawings. The schemes of the last drawings are so arranged that they can sell 75 per cent of their tickets, pay 10 per cent for selling them, lose all the prizes provided for in the schemes, pay a million dollars for expenses, and still make \$3,000,000 profit per annum. These schemes are fraudulent. This company offers to distribute less than 33 per cent in prizes. No authorized lottery on earth that we know of, outside of Mexico, is allowed to distribute less than 70 per cent. The chance to win a prize of any sort in one of these drawings is about one in thirty, whereas, if it were an honest lottery, it would be at least one in ten."

The league recommends the adoption of the amendment to the federal Constitution prohibiting any State from chartering or licensing any lottery or gift enterprise, and abolishing those already established.

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SOMEBODY HAD BLUNDERED.

KEMMLER'S EXECUTION DISCUSSED.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 7.—The subject which continues to excite the greatest interest in connection with the Kemmler execution is the record of the voltage of the shock which killed him. It has been generally supposed that the first shock was 1,300 volts and the first second between 1,500 and 2,000. Electrician Barnes, who was in the dynamo room, said to one of the doctors in attendance yesterday that at no time was the voltage more than 1,100 and that it fell frequently to 800.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Commenting on the execution of Kemmler at Auburn yesterday, the *Sun* says editorially: "The first duty of the next legislature will be to repeal the electrical execution law." The *Press*: "It will not mend matters at all to say that there was ignorant bungling on the part of the executioners. The age of bungling at the stake is past. The age of burning at the wire will pass also."

The *Tribune*: "This execution cannot be regarded as anything more than an experiment, and as an experiment it was not a complete success."

The *Herald*: "While yesterday's experiments was a failure, it does not show that this mode of inflicting the death penalty is not a success."

The *Times*: "It is unfortunate for the cause of execution by electricity that its first trial was badly bungled."

The *World*: "The first experiment in electric executions should be the last."

The *Star*: "The execution yesterday was not smoothly successful."

LONDON, August 7.—This morning's papers comment exhaustively on the execution of Kemmler and all agree in denouncing it as barbarous.

The *Times* says: "It is impossible to imagine a more revolting exhibition."

The *Standard* says: "The execution will send a thrill of indignation through the civilized world. The scene may be described as a disgrace to our common humanity."

Heroic Surgery.

Dennis Hammond, a farmer in St. Clair county, says a Birmingham, Ala., dispatch, has lived three days with nearly half his skull gone and one side of his brain exposed, and the attending physicians think the man will recover and a tough skin grow over and protect the brain.

Two years ago Hammond suffered a severe case of sunstroke, from which he never fully recovered. At times he would complain that his brains seemed to be burning and he suffered great pain.

Monday he had a severe attack of his trouble. While at the supper table that night he suddenly sprang up, saying: "My brain is burning up; my brain is on fire." He ran out of the house and into the woods, striking with pain. His family searched in vain for him that night, and the next day he came home with one side of his head crushed and a portion of his skull gone. His brains could be plainly seen through the gaping wound. He was perfectly rational, and explained that he broke the skull with a rock, and poured water in the opening to cool his burning brain. Dr. Ash, of Springfield, was summoned. He removed the pieces of the skull, sponged off the exposed brain, and the patient soon fell to a natural sleep. To-day he seemed to be improving, and Dr. Ash thinks there is a chance for recovery. If Hammond recovers it will be the only case of the kind on record.

A Curious Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—The most peculiar suit for damages that has yet been brought in the courts of Philadelphia, came up to-day. A baby hardly able to talk sued for thousands on the ground of injuries inflicted before he was born.

The plaintiff is James Jones, Jr., who by his next friend James Jones brings suit against the Second and Third streets passenger railway company to recover \$50,000 damages.

On November 22, 1887, the mother, Mary Jones, took passage on one of the company's cars and it is charged that through the negligence of the company, the car was brought into violent collision with a cart or some other object along or upon Richmond street, whereby the plaintiff was violently injured and suffered great hurt.

By reason of his spine, back and nervous system have been impaired and he is "subject to fits caused by intolerable pain and anguish and great loss and damage by reason of the serious and permanently weakened and injured condition of his physical and nervous system."

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ETERNITY'S FLASH.

FIVE UNDER DOOM.

When the dazzling lightning shot through the deadly frame of murderer Kemmler on Wednesday morning last an agony of suspense and awful fear took hold of twenty-five men and women who are now in the clutches of the law for a similar offence to the one that landed poor Kemmler in the death chair.

These poor wretches in some mysterious way heard of the electrocution and its nauseating details almost as soon as the outside public did. Since then every one of them has told his respective keeper that, if the law intends to deprive them of their lives, out of common humanity let the hangman's noose do the work rather than the torturing and burning electric current.

In the State prison at Sing Sing there are four prisoners whom the law says must die of electricity. In the Tombs prison, in Centre street, there is another who is also doomed to the same fate. Besides these are twenty men and women confined in the Tombs who will shortly be tried for murder in the first degree.

Of the five men already convicted of murder in the electric chair one is a negro, one a Japanese and the other three Americans.—*New York Journal*.

Virginia Bonds Deposited in New York.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 12.—It is stated here in financial circles that eleven million dollars in Virginia bonds have been deposited in New York to await the action of the Alcott debt committee. How much, if any, of these deposits are of the class of coupons eliminated under what is known as the Wickham amendment is not stated. If all of the holdings thus deposited consist of bonds the State officials think that it promises well for a successful pooling of the debt.

It is not believed here that the scheme of the Alcott committee will be completed and ready to submit to foreign bondholders until some time next month.

The returns for the new assessment of lands and other taxable property are not all yet received at the auditor's office. It is hardly probable that this work can be fully completed before early in September. Until these statistics are on hand the Alcott committee can hardly have any reliable basis upon which to formulate their plan of settlement.

A Curious Case.

An Edwardsville (Ill.) exchange reports that a physician of that place was lately summoned to attend a Miss Welsh, an orphan girl, who had been suffering for some time with severe pains in the head. On examination the doctor decided that the pains were caused by screw worms, or Texas borers, which had located in the head. These worms are developed from eggs deposited in the nose by the Texas fly. They average in size from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length and are one-quarter of an inch in diameter. He removed fifty-seven of these worms up to noon yesterday. It is supposed that they are all out, and the young lady at present is doing nicely. This class of cases is very rare, but three have come to notice in Madison county in fifteen years.

Died at the Age of 110 Years.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., August 13.—Celia Wormley, colored, the oldest person in Shenandoah Valley, and perhaps the oldest person in the State, died here July 30, aged 110 years. She was one of a large number of slaves owned by Conrad Carter, of Fauquier county, whose will provided that his slaves should all be freed when 30 years of age. Hence "Aunt" Celia enjoyed 80 years of freedom. Four generations of her numerous descendants are represented here and elsewhere in the State. Her long recollections of persons and events of the long time ago were clear and her vigor of body and mind remarkable. She was present at a prayer meeting of the colored people a short time before her death, and joined heartily in the singing with a strong, clear voice.

A Congressman's Luck.

A Washington dispatch says: "In Saturday's mail for Representative James O'Donnell, of Michigan, there came a letter from Toxan, Texas, came a letter."

It was an official letter, and written entirely in Spanish. Representative Hitt and Delegate Joseph, both of whom are expert Spanish scholars, together furnished a satisfactory translation. The letter contained the startling information that he had been made the legatee of the will of a deceased relative in Spain and the executor of his estate. The amount of money thus left to him, as near as the translators could make it out, amounts to \$2,500,000 in American money.

All over the state press and people are vigorously repudiating Colonel Ruffin's recently uttered sentiments. And at one very first opportunity they ought to repudiate Colonel Ruffin himself, for no man that would place his people in so false a light as he did in the *Press* interview, should hold office in the gift of the people or their representatives, which by its prominence, gives his utterances the stamp of quasi authority.—*Index-Appel*.

Twenty-three Dunbar widows arrived in Uniontown, Pa., Thursday, and entered suits against the Dunbar Furnace Company for damages for the death of their husbands in the Hill Farm mine.

Active politicians who are now reading up on agriculture and counting the farmer vote might be called horny handed sons of spoil.—*Basic City Advance*.

The town paper is almost a constant advertisement of the town and section, and no matter what is said in foreign papers, outsiders desiring to locate in a place first write for sample copies of the town paper. The town is judged by them, hence the importance of having good papers well patronized.

LAND COMPANY'S

First Lot Sale.

Follow The Crowd

And attend the only big lot sale of the

Harrisonburg Land and Improvement

Company, at

HARRISONBURG, VA.,

Wednesday, Aug. 20, '90.

Railroad Fare of all purchasers

paid to and from the sale to the extent

of two hundred miles each way.

Stock of the company received

in exchange for lots at \$150 per share.

The only company in Harrisonburg

that has spent a considerable sum of

money for the improvement of its prop-

erty.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE OF YOUR LIFE.

TERMS: One-fifth cash, the residue

in four equal payments in 6, 12, 18 and

24 months, the deferred payments to

bear interest and to be evidenced by ne-

gotiable notes.

Address

HARRISONBURG LAND AND IMP. CO.,

W. L. DECURET, Secretary. J. P. BOUCK, President.

A Lumberman's Sharp Trick.

A Packersburg (W. Va.) dispatch to the New York *Sun* says: "A Glimmer county lumberman is \$100 ahead, but has got his self in serious trouble through the trick which advanced his bank account, but depleted his conscience. Walnut lumber is very scarce and very valuable, and has since presented her with